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A NEW SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *GOODIA*. (LEP.)

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In recently examining the collections of the *Saturniidae* in the Carnegie Museum I have found a species belonging to the genus *Goodia*, which I believe has not heretofore been described and a brief description of which is herewith presented together with a cut, which may enable it to be recognized. I take pleasure in naming it after my amiable associate, Mr. Hugo Kahl.

Goodia kahli, sp. nov.

♂. The prevalent color of the wings on the upper side is fawn inclining to vinaceous. The fore wings are marked by a crenulated postbasal dark line, and by a postmedian, more strongly crenulated, dark line. These lines are furthest apart in the region of the end of the cell and come closer to each other as they approach the inner margin. The area between these two lines is darker inwardly and is outwardly marked by diffuse pale reddish spots, these being somewhat sharply defined externally by the post-median line. The transverse lines of the fore wings are continued upon the hind wings, the postbasal line on the hind wing being faint, except near the inner margin, where it is broad and diffuse; the postmedian line being complete from

the costa to the inner margin. There are no hyaline spots on the fore wing. There is a minute hyaline spot, bounded by a fine dark annulus near the middle of the hind wing. The upper side of the thorax and the anterior portion of the abdomen above is darker than the ground-color of the wings. The collar is pale, inclining to whitish. On the under side the wings are marked as on the upper side, but the transverse lines on the fore wings are very feebly indicated or wanting. There is a rather conspicuous brilliant reddish spot beyond the end of the cell in the type. This spot is scarcely seen in the paratype. On the under side of the hind wings the crenulated postmedian line is distinctly marked, but not as conspicuously as on the upper side; the postbasal line is obscure, or obliterated.

The genitalia, which I have examined at the request of Dr. Karl Jordan, who is studying the insects of this group, are like those of *G. nubilata* Holl., the uncus of the prehensores being median in its position, and not terminal, as in *G. lunata* Holl.

The species in general appearance recalls *Goodia impar*, as described and figured by Aurivillius (*Cf. Ent. Tidskr.*, XX, 1899, p. 246), but is very different, especially in lacking the hyaline spots near the end of the cell of the fore wing shown in the figure cited. It also somewhat resembles *G. vestigiata* Holl., but is quite distinct. Expanse of wing, 60-62 mm.

The description I have given is based upon two specimens, both males, one of which, the type, was taken at Efulen, Cameroon, May 21, 1914; the other, the paratype, was taken on October 24, 1913, at the same place.

The female, which is unknown to me as yet, is probably a much larger insect with broader wings, as is the case with the other species of which the female sex is known to me.

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